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Vital Statistics of Bahia, Brazil, etc.—Continued.

Total deaths.....	377
Causes—	
Smallpox.....	18
Yellow fever.....	10
Enteric fever.....	4
Beriberi.....	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	62
Malarial fevers.....	45
Bronchitis.....	4
Circulatory diseases.....	41
Pneumonia.....	6
Diarrhea, dysentery, etc.....	40
Tetanus (infantile).....	16
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion.....	20
Meningitis.....	3
Nephritis.....	10
Various other diseases.....	95
Died in hospital.....	87
At home.....	290

RUSSIA.

End of plague in Anzob, Turkestan.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, December 7, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of a circular in regard to the progress of the plague in Anzob, received by the embassy from the imperial foreign office on November 24 [December 6] last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
Chargé d'Affaires ad int.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure with No. 200—First Department, No. 5099.]

IMPERIAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

November 23 [December 5], 1898.

The imperial ministry of foreign affairs has the honor to inform the embassy of the United States that up to November 18 no new case of the plague has appeared at Anzob and that there remain now no cases. The sanitary condition of the neighboring localities is satisfactory.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1, 1898.

Public health in Constantinople is not so good as it was a few weeks ago. Besides the other zymotic diseases which I mentioned in my last report, we have now to deal with the epidemic of influenza or la grippe which broke out two weeks since. It is a fact that no influenza deaths have yet been registered, but the number of deaths registered every week is larger than previously. From the 7th to the 14th of November, 176 deaths have been registered. From the latter date to the 21st of the same month the number of deaths was 191, and that registered during the last seven days ended the 28th ultimo was 236. Among these 503 deaths, 3 are from measles, 16 from typhoid fever, 19 from diphtheria, and 30 from smallpox.

I must notice that though we are at December 1, the weather is fine, with a temperature of from 15 to 19° C.

From the provinces we receive good sanitary news.

It is the outbreak of Indian plague at Samarcand that brought an uneasiness to the sanitary authorities of both the empires, Russian and Turkish, but according to the official news forwarded by Russia, as well as the diplomatic and consular Ottoman representatives in the latter country, public health in Russian Central Asia is perfect. I have the honor to forward a French copy of the official news communicated at the sitting of the international sanitary commission of November 15, as well as a French copy of the declaration of the British sanitary representative, according to which the Anglo-Indian Government will take all the necessary steps in order to diminish the number of the Indian pilgrims who would go on the pilgrimage to Mecca.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

Communication read by the delegate of Russia at the session of the board of health, November 29, 1898, in regard to the sanitary situation in Russia.

[Inclosure No. 1—Translated in this Bureau.]

The ambassador of Russia has been advised of the prohibition by the Russian Government of the transportation by railway of pilgrims arriving from the farther side of the Caspian Sea.

During the last two weeks no new cases of plague have been reported at Anzob.

The following measures have been taken at Anzob: The inhabitants of the village who are in health have been removed to a neighboring village. Infected houses have been destroyed by fire; also all effects which belonged to patients dead of the plague.

It is believed that the disease was introduced into Anzob from Kurrachee by way of Afghanistan where the existence of plague has been recently suspected. A medical commission will be sent there in the near future to make investigation.

Communication made by Dr. Dickson at the session of November 15, 1898.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

I have been directed by his excellency the ambassador of her Britannic Majesty to announce to the superior board of health that the Government of India will take all measures in its power to diminish as much as possible the number of pilgrims repairing to the Hedjaz this year, and it requests the aid of the sublime porte to this end.

The Indian Government will not permit the departure from India for the Hedjaz of any person attacked by, or suspected of being attacked by, plague, or any person coming from a locality where plague prevails. The only port from which pilgrims, in good health, will be permitted to embark for the Hedjaz is that of Tchittagong, and at this port only after undergoing the same inspection as prescribed last year.

E. D. DICKSON,
Delegate of England.

Communication from the Turkish consul at Tiflis, read at the session of the superior board of health of November 22, 1898.—Extract from the Russian journal, The Caucasus.

*[Inclosure No. 3.]

OCTOBER 25, 1898.

The physician of the medical section of Samarcand, Dr. Zouboff, in his report of October 8, addressed to the governor-general of Samarcand, says as follows: There has appeared in the village of Anzob, situated 250 versts south of Samarcand and on one of the branches of the river Zarachane, an epidemic disease which attacked 224 persons in a population of 257, of this number 219 died and 4 have recovered or are on the way to recovery.

The epidemic was reported officially at the beginning of September. At present there are still 12 sick. On the basis of the clinical symptoms reported, and the enormous mortality—97.7 per cent—the physicians concluded the disease to be Indian plague.

By order of the governor extraordinary measures have been taken to prevent the propagation of the epidemic. All the routes from Kichlagh are closed. Troops have been dispatched to surround Kichlagh; also physicians, assistants and means of disinfection. It is supposed that the disease was introduced with the effects of Mussulman pilgrims.

The Turkestan Gazette, No. 77, October, 1898, states that according to information received from Kichlagh, there is no epidemic disease in the districts bordering on Iskanderowsky and localities adjoining the Khanate of Boukara.

WEST INDIES.

Sanitary report from Martinique.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, W. I., *November 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to own the receipt of the Department of State circular, dated October 31, 1898, relative to weekly sanitary reports, and shall, hereafter, conform with the same, as soon as this consulate shall be provided with blank forms.

In the meantime I beg to inform the Department that the deaths and births published in the local newspapers include those of St. Pierre and Fort de France. These appear fortnightly. Similar information concerning the interior communes can only be got through the central authorities at Fort de France, and to this end I shall address them on this subject.

Allow me, however, in conclusion, to state that at no previous time has the sanitary condition of the island of Martinique been so satisfactory as at present.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. TESTART,

Acting United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marques*.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 68, including 21 from smallpox.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended December 12, 1898. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended December 13. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended December 10. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended December 10. Estimated population, 11,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 225,000. Total number of deaths, 180, including enteric fever, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

Roubaix.—Month of November, 1898. Estimated population, 125,742. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of October, 1898. Estimated population, 387,300. Total number of deaths, 547, including diphtheria, 8;